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Caution in the Potash Case.

The development of the German potash situation has brought only warnings to the United States Government to proceed with great caution. The special purpose of the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff of 1897 was the protection of American products from any undue discrimination against them in foreign markets. The commodity in question is a German product in the sale of which there is no discrimination whatever, except a certain advantage given to Germany's home market, an advantage to which the people of that country have an unquestionable right.

The trouble arises over the interpretation of a further provision of section 2 of the tariff act. That declares liable to our maximum rates the products of any country that pays an export bounty or imposes an export duty, or that prohibits exports to this country in a manner that "unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof." The issue does not involve the export bounty or export duty or prohibited exportation as such. All of those processes are conceded rights, and the right is exercised in many instances. It is only where the exercise of that right can be regarded as an undue discrimination against American interests that resort to the penalty of our tariff law is properly warranted. If Germany granted an export bounty on potash sales to other countries and none to the United States, if an export duty were imposed on sales to this country and not to all other countries, or if sales to the United States were prohibited while sales were freely made in other markets, the discrimination would be entirely clear and would call for reprisal under the tariff law. No claim is made that such conditions exist. The terms under which sales are made to American buyers are the terms for all. Broadly then, there is no discrimination, but there has been a German official action, injury to a group of American buyers of German potash.

It does not appear that these American buyers were entirely innocent victims. They entered into contracts for quantities of potash on an agreed-upon price basis with at least some knowledge of possible future conditions. A German law of 1910 compels a large increase in those prices. The German contention is, in effect, that this results in a possible breach of contract, for which redress may be sought in the courts. The case as presented, by Germany takes the question quite out of the domain of tariff regulation. German denial of discrimination seems to be fully supported by the facts, and the affair appears to be a traders' quarrel about prices under a contract.

The imposition of the penalty provided by the Payne tariff law would be a serious matter for both countries. It would materially decrease the volume of our sales to Germany, and would materially increase the price here of many articles now bought from Germany. In the first case under the new system of tariff adjustment the authorities of this country must be absolutely sure of their ground before proceeding to the use of extreme measures. The price of cotton gloves and stockings of fur and chinaware, of many millions of dollars worth of cotton laces, edgings, richings, embroideries, curtains and such wares, and of many other articles, would be appreciably enhanced by a tariff war with Germany. If the Administration takes the country into a trade war on account of potash, it must be prepared to make a good case for presentation to the users and wearers of scores of articles having no relation whatever to nitrates, nitrites, hydrates and carbonates.

The New Orleans and Pensacola Navy Yards.

What do the Louisiana and Florida and other Southern newspapers expect to accomplish by antagonizing Secretary Meyer's plans with reference to the New Orleans and Pensacola navy yards? Everybody understands that their solicitude is prompted wholly by a frugal if somewhat sordid care for the local industries the navy yards are expected to promote. Moreover, it is equally obvious that Congress, to which they appeal with such confident vociferation, has neither the right nor the opportunity to interfere in any important respect.

Mr. Meyer's plan is to remove all the portable property connected with the New Orleans and Pensacola navy yards to Guantanamo, where in the opinion of high naval authorities, including Admiral Mahan, it can be employed to much greater advantage. The Secretary proposes in fact to transfer the floating docks and all such tools as can be utilized; in effect to remove from these Southern yards material that is seldom and little used there. News-

paper appeals, even if they are successful, can accomplish only partial results. Congress may be able to forbid the removal of the docks, the tools, etc., but Congress cannot compel the Navy Department to order ships to isolated and impracticable navy yards for repair. At most these newspapers can procure the retention of unused Government property at New Orleans and Pensacola; they cannot populate the yards and make business for their shops.

It is by no means assured that the Southern members of Congress will rally to a stupid and fruitless cause. Why should Texas, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Tennessee concern themselves about New Orleans and Pensacola in their capacities as naval stations? Much was possible when the South labored for a common cause and when its representatives stood together in the bonds of a common peril and apprehension. But why, in these days of the South's emancipation and prosperity, should Mississippi fight the battles of the New Orleans tradesmen, and why should Alabama concern herself about the catapenny devices of Pensacola? It is inconceivable that Southern Senators and Representatives in general are ready to resign themselves to more sympathy in questions of purely patriotic consequence. As matter of fact we believe that in both houses of Congress there are many Southern men of high character and courageous conduct who will support a national policy on its merits, and never so much as think of section or party in so doing.

Fossism and the Facts.

The "Foss Circular," designed to show that the Hon. HENRY CAROT LODGE was "relevant to his trust" in voting against tariff revision at the last session of Congress, has been answered by a pamphlet bearing the suggestive title "Facts," which is the work of Representative NORMAN H. WHITE of Brookline. The method of this rejoinder is to quote charges from the "Foss Circular" and set off against them what Mr. LODGE's vote on this or that item was, with explanatory comment. Generally the result is to show that the accuser was badly informed, or disingenuous, or put it mildly, some specimens from "Facts":

No. 41, June 22. Senator LODGE voted against 10 per cent duty on hides. "Foss Circular." Senator LODGE was the foremost advocate of free hides, so of course he voted against the duty of 10 per cent.

No. 23, May 24. Senator LODGE voted against free lumber and building materials. "Foss Circular."

This amendment was defeated by 64 to 13, every Progressive and nine Democrats voting against it. The duty on lumber and building materials was much reduced by the Payne law.

Representative WHITE goes steadily through the list of votes cast by Senator LODGE while the Payne bill was before the Senate, and the whole record is presented to the people of Massachusetts so that they can test for themselves the gravamen of the Foss indictment, which is that Mr. LODGE voted not for the general welfare but for the special interests of protected manufacturers. Summarizing his 105 yes and nay votes, Representative WHITE says that Mr. LODGE voted eight times for increases over the Dingley law, twenty-four times for reductions, and ten times not to change the Dingley rates, while sixty-three of the votes were repetitions or had no reference to rates.

If Senator LODGE's record in connection with the enactment of the Payne law is not vulnerable, it may still be true that he is not gregarious, but is haughty, overbearing and unsympathetic, and therefore ineligible to represent Massachusetts in the Senate. It may also be true that he is a ruthless boss and was responsible for the Democratic revival in Massachusetts in November. Mr. J. T. WILSON, a neighbor for many years of Senator LODGE in Nahant, testifies, if he can qualify as a witness, that at the annual town meetings Mr. LODGE is not overbearing, does not insist upon his own way, and is considerate of the opinions of others.

His fellow townsman, says Mr. WILSON, "are almost unanimously in his favor under any and all circumstances."

Apparently Mr. LODGE is not as black as the "Foss Circular" and the Foss exploits paint him. Imperfect as he is and as we have always known him to be, he will have an opportunity to speak for himself in Boston in a few days. Perhaps he will be able to explain that it was not his hand that loosed the landslide.

Reforming the East.

It is a matter of frequent and loud complaint with not a few eminent publicists of the middle and western portions of these United States that the eastern fringe of the country is "un-American," and lacks to be "too much like Europe," and tries almost entirely those characteristics and customs necessary to establish the right and privilege of being regarded as a worthy district of this mighty nation. The charge is serious, and its disproof should be the cause of liveliest satisfaction to those who make it as well as those against whom it is aimed.

The news of Tuesday contained several paragraphs of a nature to arouse hope that eventually the Atlantic seaboard may be thoroughly reformed and completely assimilated to those sections of the country that confess themselves to be far and away superior to it. In this town the police were called on to investigate certain explosions of dynamite bombs which are ascribed to the rivalries between two parties of gamblers. This method of conducting disputes over the difficult problems involved in the plucking of victims is in high favor in Chicago, from which city it was introduced into this town, previously accustomed to have such disagreements terminate in pistol duels. While this step in advance was being made here, a Boston hotel was robbed by an adventurer disguised behind a false beard, who used a revolver in the most swaggering fashion, equalling in his skill and proficiency the talented artist who robbed a whole train in Missouri without assistance the day before. Finally, the celebration of the holidays in Maryland resulted in

several murders such as distinguish these festivities in various more recently populated settlements.

These incidents indicate that if to-day the Atlantic seaboard is too subdued and too self-restrained to meet the standard set up for it by all true patriots, its people are endeavoring earnestly to profit by good example and rise to the duties laid before them. Their progress may be slow and their mistakes many, but they are giving evidence of good intention and of edifying behavior, which should win for them the sympathy if not the approval of their scornful brethren.

A Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine.

The constitution, or rather charter, which has been signed by the Kaiser for the annexed territory of Alsace-Lorraine is the object of mingled rage and exultation in France. The rage is over the grudging nature of the concession, which, the French say, leaves the land as much enslaved as ever; the exultation is over the fidelity of the conquered people to France, an attitude which is held to be conceded by Germany in withholding from them anything like real political liberty. Comment on the new regime in the annexed region itself, at least as reported by the French newspapers, is summed up in this picturesque expression attributed to a Metz lawyer: "They are widening the window of our dungeon, but only in order to double the bars."

It is true that practically speaking the new constitution makes very little change in the status of Alsace-Lorraine. The country remains a German colony in the heart of Europe without the power of regulating its own internal affairs which appertains to a State of the empire. The territory remains an imperial appanage, the Reichsland, and it is still to be governed by a Statthalter or Governor-General appointed by the Crown. The great semblance of liberation is in the abolition of the powers of the Reichstag for internal legislation for the province. Instead what is on its face an independent local legislature or diet is established. There are to be a Chamber of Deputies to take the place of the old delegation or Landesausschuss, and a Senate. The chamber is to be elected by a direct vote of the people instead of by the local and municipal councils and a small class of the electorate, as the delegation was.

This seemingly large grant of political freedom is considerably modified by conditions. A system of plural voting is imposed which will influence in an important degree the makeup of the Chamber of Deputies. Still more hampering is the composition of the Senate, a great majority of the members of which are to be appointed by the German Emperor. They are to be chosen among the notables of the region, but who are the notables, ask the French critics. "Why, the public functionaries, judges of the courts, administrators of public departments, army officers on the active or retired list, college professors, in a word, the creatures of the Kaiser himself, who live only by his orders, who have no sympathy with the aspirations of the subject people, who in fact are under pay to oppose these aspirations and to try by cajoling or coercion to drill the people out of them." This body is created for no other purpose than to neutralize the natural tendencies of the popular representatives. Its plain function is to control all legislation in accordance with the imperial will. Of what use to the subject province is a legislature with such a factor of nullification within itself? Is it not rather an insult than a boon?

In fact, when viewed in this light, the imperial gift appears to be a good deal of a hollow mockery. It is quite evident that the German imperial authorities are afraid to entrust the people of Alsace-Lorraine with anything like complete legislative power. There has been an affectation of belief in Berlin that the provinces had become reconciled to their fate. The generation that witnessed the severance of 1870 has passed away. The bulk of the inhabitants of to-day have never lived under the Tricolor, and they have neither associations with France nor a desire to return to her standard.

These are the stock arguments of German officialdom and its following. Such occurrences as the return of a full delegation of fifteen protesting Deputies to the Reichstag in 1873, or again the election of a protesting delegation by 12,000 to 20,000 votes in 1887, have become impossible. The country is a German country and the people are a German people; it is in conformity with this official view that the Kaiser has been palace building in the region and making state visitations there. The granting of the constitution is the climax of recognition of the supposed change.

But then comes the French version of the situation, and it seems to explain the very limited character of the climax. Reconciled to Germany? Never! Why, Hugo ZORN VON BRUNN, the Under-Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, himself admits that from 1870 to 1908 the number of residents of the Reichsland who claimed French as their natural idiom had increased by 45,000. The eloquence of such a figure is truly French," comments a Paris newspaper. "Needless to say," it adds, "there has been no diminishing in the last four years." In fact, they protest, all the best families in the province have with pious care kept up the traditions of French history and culture. The Great Revolution is theirs; theirs the memory of the great wars that France has waged. It is in the masterpieces of French art that they take pride, with French thought they cultivate themselves. "They repel with unflinching courage and flout with biting wit the pretensions of their dull and heavy conqueror."

Then comes the tale of German misgovernment. There is a whole literature of it, alleging every form of abuse from the alleged vicious private lives of the German officials to the refusal to make Strassburg a port of entry for four the interests of Mannheim would be damaged thereby. Of course at this time all the stories old and new are paraded in the newspapers. What wonder, they ask, that tradition apart, the oppressed people of Alsace-Lorraine

look to France and not to Germany for their future? Germany knows this, the French enthusiasts cry in tones of undying hope, and this is the reason why she dare not trust the downtrodden people to make their own laws. She knows that on the very day on which they gained that power they would banish the carpetbagger officials, make universal suffrage in the French tongue obligatory, and reopen the doors to the refractory conscripts who have refused to do duty in the German army.

The managers of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company should have hero models. Braver men do not stand on ground. They have ordered their trainmen and station agents to address a woman as "Madam" instead of the frigid and universal "Lady." Suppose some wretched, rash busybody should seek to force the free and independent guards and conductors of the New York street railways to use that formal and foreign word "Madam"; what a red mutiny would arise. "Lady" is etiquette. To more man a more liberal number of titles applies. "Boss," "Young Feller," "Bill," and so on.

The next Speaker's full name is JAMES BRADCHAMP CLARK. Harper's Weekly.

His full name was JACQUES CARTIER BRACHAMPS LECLEUX, and by studying it he acquired his present complete mastery of French, but it was too monarchical and exotic for Pike county and the Ozarks.

The Hon. MURRAY VANDIVER, treasurer of the committee who is preparing that Baltimore-Belmont-Baltimore Democracy give this among much other kindly information for the benefit of the faithful:

Evening dress will be permitted, but it will not be obligatory.

With submission, it shouldn't be permitted. It smacks of oligarchy, predatory interests, the money power. What ruined Thebes, Nineveh, Babylon, Chios, Tyre, Persepolis, Palmyra, Athens, Carthage, Rome?

If the Chicago Record-Herald really wants to know what a "jimswinger" is, the best authority on the subject is the Hon. TOLE BEASLEY, Governor of South Carolina.

Even a man in public life can sometimes have too much publicity. A case in point is doubtless that of the gentleman who is celebrated in this paragraph by the Baltimore Sun.

AGENTS C. BINSWANGER, the dauntless defender of the Fourteenth ward's interests in the First Branch City Council, has succeeded to the chair of a whaler in the fish-oil industry. Now he's engaged and in the spring he'll be married.

The public is also informed that "BINARY," evidently a term of good fellowship, is known "from the Northern police station to Locust Point and from Hohman's slaughterhouse to the dog pound as a City Councilman." Perhaps there is some special logic in the way of defining the district which Mr. BINSWANGER represents, but there are times in a successful man's life when soft pedal harmonies suit him better than a blare of trumpets and the pounding of the big drum.

The Nationality of Mr. Bryce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The splendid review of Ambassador James Bryce's "American Commonwealth" in THE SUN of December 25 contains this sentence in the first paragraph:

Mr. Bryce is of Scottish birth and it has wittily said that the Englishman who knows most about America is a Scotchman.

As matter of fact Mr. Bryce is neither a Scotchman nor an Englishman, nor an Irishman. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1858. His father, James Bryce, was a Scotchman and his mother, Anne, was Irish. His mother's name was Margaret Young. Mr. Bryce has been a home ruler for a quarter of a century. In his speeches while a member of Parliament he showed on many occasions his great pride in his Scotch birth and that he was proud of his Irish birth and Irish blood. In nearly all biographical works and encyclopedias he is classed as an Irishman. JOHN BIRMINGHAM.

NEW YORK, December 28.

The First Telephone Exchange.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I saw in THE SUN of this date, quoted from THE Telephone Review, the statement that the first telephone exchange in New York City was opened at 82 Nassau street in March, 1879.

Edgar A. Wright, 27 South William street, New York City, says that he sold and Stock Telephone Company, 66 Broad street, in this city, which I have had the pleasure of serving for the past thirty-eight years. I give you below an extract from my diary on this subject:

"First telephone exchange started by Gold and Stock Telephone Company, in 1879 Broadway, using Scott's central private line printer, Edison telephones and call bells, with one wire to each customer. On August 1, 1879, we had the following customers connected on August 1, 1879: New York Central Railway, 413 Broadway; Western Transportation Company, 91 Wall street; J. M. Bradstreet & Co., 29 South street; J. A. Moore, 101 Pearl street; Paul Worth, 14 William street; Armour, Plunkington & Co., 139 Broad street; Adams Express Company, 80 Broadway; French, Edger & Wright, 27 South William street; Export Lumber Company, 42 Wall street; Hunter's Point, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 101 North River; Deane, Harlow & Co., 35 Broadway; J. M. Bradstreet & Co., 29 South street; J. A. 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